

EVENING BULLETIN

Published Every Day Except Sunday,
at 120 King Street, Honolulu,
T. H., by the

BULLETIN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

WALLACE R. FARRINGTON, Editor

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu
as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable in Advance.

Evening Bulletin,
Per month, anywhere in U. S. . . . \$.75
Per quarter, anywhere in U. S. . . . 2.00
Per year, anywhere in U. S. . . . 8.00
Per year, postpaid, foreign . . . 11.00
Weekly Bulletin,
Six months, anywhere in U. S. . . . \$.50
Per year, anywhere in U. S. . . . 1.00
Per year, postpaid, foreign . . . 2.00

Telephone 256
Postoffice Box 718

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1935.

ARBITRATION AND LABOR.

The settlement of the strike of Fall River textile workers was a signal victory for the principle of arbitration and incidentally Governor Douglass of Massachusetts. The history of the struggle is important in its bearing on national labor problems. It has local, instructive features in consequence of the proposal that was made to constitute a board of arbitration with the Governor of the Territory as the arbitrator.

The Fall River strike lasted nearly six months, shut down 72 mills, threw 25,000 operatives out of work, kept capital to the amount of \$30,000,000, idle and caused a loss of \$5,000,000, in wages. The Massachusetts Labor Commissioner described its magnitude when he said, "The strike is unparalleled in the history of the textile industry in Massachusetts, which ranks as the first State in the Union in the number of operatives employed in the cotton goods industry, having three times as many employed as any other State. Fall River is one of the largest cotton manufacturing centers in the world."

The strike was caused by a 12-1/2 per cent reduction of wages and a difference over the "margin" paid the operatives. This term margin means the difference between the cost of the raw cotton to the manufacturer and the selling price of the finished goods. An illustration is given on the basis of cotton selling at 10 cents a pound. This makes the eight pounds of cotton required to make 45 yards of cotton goods cost 80 cents. The goods being sold at \$1.50 the margin is 70 cents. The manufacturers claimed that in order to make a profit and pay the laborers five per cent on the wages they required a margin of 75 cents. The textile workers claim they can operate at a smaller margin.

Inability to come to an agreement on the reduction of wages and the "margin" held labor and capital in the city of Fall River at a deadlock for months. All lines of business suffered and there was untold suffering among the families of the strikers. Several thousand workers left the city.

Governor Douglass, the shoe manufacturer of Brockton, who has never had a strike, undertook to bring the forces of capital and labor together. There was no constitutional warrant for him to assume this duty of peace-maker; nothing in the laws of the State defining that the Governor directly or indirectly should mix himself in trying to settle the squabbles of different elements of the State's population. Like President Roosevelt's participation in the coal miners' strike the entrance of the Governor upon the scene was entirely voluntary and he was without a single authority of law to enforce his suggestions or advice upon either of the contestants. Douglass decided that the capitalists and the labor people could be brought together. He took it upon himself to attempt the task.

The first thing he did was to send his agents to each of the hostile camps asking that representatives be named with power to act and that they meet him for a conference. This apparently simple matter was finally arranged. The first session with the Governor lasted eight hours, during which the leaders of the strikers and of the manufacturers expressed their opinion of each other in unmeasured terms. They waited three days, during which time each side had an opportunity to confer with their principals, and returned to a second conference which resulted in a decision that the strikers return to work at the reduced wages, and the manufacturers allow them their demand for a percentage of the margins. What that percentage shall be is left for Governor Douglass, the arbitrator, to decide before April 1st. As the margin varies with the market price of the cotton and cotton goods, the proposition of margins involves

practically a sliding wage scale based on the fluctuations of the market.

Governor Douglass has a task that will not excite envy, but the thousands of textile operatives have returned to work, the mills are running, wages are being paid, and the situation at Fall River is more as it should be. The natural comment is, why was not this arbitration method adopted before and why is it not more frequently accepted? The principle is good. The practice has produced only success.

Hawaii has no strike on its hands but it has an ever-present labor problem. One of the recent moves to reach a solution of this problem provided for a board of arbitration in which the Governor of the Territory occupied much the same position as Governor Douglass assumed in the Fall River trouble, the arbitrator. That board has never been brought into being. This however, does not mean that the effort to settle labor difficulties and bring capital and labor together should be forthwith at an end. A board—call it arbitration or any other convenient title—made up of representatives of labor and capital with power to act could accomplish a great deal toward simplifying any conflicts that arise in the development of the sugar industry and an increase of citizen labor. A tremendous amount of good work in this all-important line can be done by simply getting together. Massachusetts required no other law than common sense to bring opposing elements together. Hawaii requires no more.

A lively looking porter stood on the rear platform of a sleeping car in the Pennsylvania station when a fussy and choleric old man clambered up the steps. He stopped at the door, puffed for a moment and then turned to the young man in uniform. "Porter," he said, "I'm going to St. Louis, to the fair. I want to be well taken care of. I pay for it. Do you understand?" "Yes, sir, but—" "Never mind any 'buts.' You listen to what I say. Keep the train boys away from me. Dust me off whenever I want you to. Give me an extra blanket, and if there is any one in the berth over me, slide him in to another. I want you to—" "But say, boss, I—" "Young man, when I'm giving instructions I prefer to do the talking myself. You do as I say. Here is a two-dollar bill. I want to get the good of it. Not a word, sir." The train was starting. The porter pocketed the bill with a grin, and swung himself to the ground. "All right, boss!" he shouted. "You can do the talking if you want to. I'm powerful sorry you wouldn't let me tell you—but I ain't going out on that train."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Fine Job Printing at The Bulletin Office.

WILL GET LIBERTY

WHEN

109 YEARS OLD

Kahiliailau, the ancient Hawaiian who was indicted by the Grand Jury on a charge of murder in the first degree on Joseph Kane, will have to live to be 109 years old if he wants to be a free man again.

The old man has quite an appalling record, this being the second murder he has committed besides other deeds of violence. He pleaded guilty to a charge of murder in the second degree before Judge Robinson this forenoon. The plea was accepted by the Attorney General's Department, and the old man was asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him. Kahiliailau called attention to his physical condition—he has only one arm—and stated that he was 89 years of age. The court sentenced him to imprisonment for twenty years.

SIX CANDIDATES

ENTER TEST

FOR WEST POINT

At promptly 10 o'clock this morning the first of the examinations of candidates for West Point started. Superintendent of Public Instruction A. T. Atkinson, School Agent Rose Davidson and School Inspector J. C. Tavis, who is in charge of the examinations, were present.

The following six candidates entered the competition:
Samuel Wilder King, 164 S. Vineyard street; from the Honolulu High School.

William Kirkby Tucker, High School grounds, Emma street; from the Honolulu High School.

Fred. Ohrt, St. Louis College, Honolulu.

Frank Lester James, 1111 McCully street, Honolulu; from the Honolulu High School.

Alseberry Kauna Hanchett, Oahu College, Honolulu.

Albert B. Lyman, Oahu College, Honolulu.

Samuel W. King is the son of the late Minister of the Interior. Kirkby Tucker is the son of Mrs. Tucker, the local singing teacher. Frank L. James is the son of Assistant Surgeon Wm. F. James of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service. Albert B. Lyman's brother is at present at West Point.

Fine Job Printing at The Bulletin Office.

TESTA CASE SET

FOR NEXT WEEK

Ah Nam Fails To Appear

But Case Nolle

Pros'd.

DOUTHITT ASSIGNED

TO DEFEND BURGLARS

STEWART BUSY AS COUNTY ACT

COMMISSIONER AND HE SECURES A CONTINUANCE.

Judge De Bolt took up the hearing of criminal cases assigned to him by Judge Robinson again this morning. After the roll of jurors had been called the court asked what cases were ready. Attorney General Andrews wanted the Testa libel case, which last week resulted in a mistrial, taken up again.

T. McCants Stewart, Testa's counsel, objected on the ground that he was not ready. He said that he was a Government official as well as the Attorney General, being a member of the County Act Commission, and his work as such took up much of his time just now.

Andrews said that in cases of mistrial he always wanted to give the defendant a speedy trial. The case would probably take only a day.

Stewart said that since the first trial had been published in the papers it might be difficult to get a jury.

Judge De Bolt set the case for Tuesday week. Stewart gave notice of his intention to present a motion that the case be transferred to Judge Robinson.

Attorney General Andrews announced that he was ready in the case of the Territory vs. Chung Hing, Ah Kap, Tom Sing, Man Leah, alias Chew Tuck, Ung Hing, Cheng Chow and Ah Nam, burglary in the first degree. This is one of seven cases against the members of the notorious Chinese robber gang which was broken up by Detective McDuffie about a year ago. When the names of the defendants were called all responded except Ah Nam.

Ah Nam, who incidentally is said to be the principal witness in the case against McDuffie, seems to be the subject of most singular favors from the Attorney General's Department. In this instance he wished to enjoy the Chinese New Year's celebration and, although he was indicted on no less than five charges of burglary, he was released on a trifling bond of \$500.

Although Ah Nam was according to his own confession, one of the leading spirits of the gang, one case against him has already been nolle pros'd, and when he did not see fit to appear this morning the Attorney General entered a nolle pros. in the case with great alacrity. The case of Cheng Chow was also nolle pros'd.

It appeared that two of the defendants were represented by Attorneys J. W. Cathcart and S. F. Chillingworth. Judge De Bolt assigned E. A. Douthitt to defend the three others and the case proceeded to trial.

In this case the defendants are alleged to have broken into the house of a Japanese and wife on the Wagner ranch in Kalihi valley. The couple were bound, gagged and threatened with pistols while the robbers ran sacked the house, taking what few valuables they could find.

Fine Job Printing at The Bulletin Office.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED

IN STOCKS, BONDS, REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE, SURETY BONDS or Matters of a Trust Nature,

WE ARE INTERESTED IN YOU

We have every facility for the speedy handling of business entrusted to us.

HENRY WATERHOUSE TRUST COMPANY, Ltd.

Cor. Fort and Merchant Sts. Honolulu, Hawaii.

"For Rent" cards on sale at Bulletin.

HAY BLOCKED GAME

Washington, January 19.—Secretary

Hay's note to the powers, calling upon them to exploit statements of their attitudes toward China's integrity and the preservation of the open door, has "smoked out" all of Europe and prevented the carrying out of a conspiracy for the disintegration of the Chinese Empire. The fact that Great Britain, Germany and Italy had responded most favorably to Hay's inquiry and pledged themselves anew to the principles laid down by Hay in his first note last February quickly brought the other powers into line. France and all of the other nations to which the inquiry was sent replied to-day, giving new and even more binding promises of their purpose to prevent a spread of the war, to protect China from further encroachments and to maintain the open door.

With these assurances Hay considers the case complete. Within the last few days he has discovered more of the details of the plot which he suspected when he sent out his hurried call, in sending out the note charging China with violations of neutrality, Russia was beginning to work out a conspiracy, to which France, at least, was a party.

It was planned that, when the powers met to consider the terms of the note, Russia should insist that Russia be given Manchuria if she won and Mongolia if she were defeated. Then, to "maintain the balance of power," France was to move the border of peace in the family of nations, England and Germany were to extend the limits of their "spheres of influence" in the Yangtze Valley and in the Shantung Peninsula. The other powers were to be given smaller slices until there would have been nothing left of China but her history. Unless the reinforced pledges that have been given to Hay be broken, the scheme cannot be carried out.

The plan is believed to have been already abandoned, for Russia has given up the idea of an invasion of China. This information was conveyed to Hay to-day by Count Cassini, handed to Hay Russia's answer to the American reply to Russian charges that China had violated neutrality. The Russian reply was confined to a reiteration of the charges against China, but contained no hint of the action which was threatened in the first note. This was done, Hay believes, simply to keep the record clear from the Russian point of view.

Count Cassini expressed regret that Hay had believed the statements of China and Japan rather than those of Russia. He said that the United States was the only power which had replied to the Russian note. It was inferred from this that the European nations were waiting to see what Hay's course would be.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Recorded Jan. 23, 1935.

Pioneer Bldg & Loan Assn of Hawaii to Agnes Cameron; Rel; pe land, Beretania St, Honolulu; \$500. B 247, p 355. Dated Jan 21, 1935.

Margaret McCarthy and hsb (C J) to E J Morgan; D: 1-3 int in 2 pck land, Beretania St, Honolulu; \$1, etc B 264, p 404. Dated Jan 9, 1935.

Recorded Jan. 24, 1935.

Gear, Lansing & Co by trs to J F Rescues; D: lot 37, Kaonoulu lots, Kula, Maui; \$780. B 269, p 40. Dated Dec 23, 1934.

Gear, Lansing & Co by trs to J da Cambra; D: lot 15, Kaonoulu lots, Kula, Maui; \$420. B 269, p 42. Dated Dec 23, 1934.

Gear, Lansing & Co by trs to J M Fleija; D: lot 6, Kaonoulu lots, Kula, Maui; \$665. B 269, p 43. Dated Dec 23, 1934.

Denizlo de Abrio and wf to M F Mendonca; D: lots 2, 4 and 7, blk Q, Kalaui tract, Honolulu; \$450. B 264, p 406. Dated Sept 19, 1934.

Elise S V Neumann to Sidney M Ballou; PA: general powers. B 265, p 398. Dated Mar 3, 1934.

Lilinet L Cooke tr and hsb (A F) to Cecil Brown tr; AM; mtg A Kellett and hsb on por R P 37, Kulaokahua, Honolulu; \$2,000. B 267, p 107. Dated Dec 15, 1934.

Abr Kekanahao to Wm E Rowell; D: 1-3 int in share No 30 in bui land Waihihi, Halealea, Kauai; \$50. B 269, p 41. Dated Jan 24, 1935.

E F Monsarrat and hsb (W T) to Susan J Steele (widow); M: por lot 1, blk B of Gr 3490, Kinau St, Honolulu; \$2,000. B 267, p 107. Dated Jan 24, 1935.

Adelino F Franca and wf to A G M Robertson; D: 344-1000 acre land, cor Fort and School Sts; lot 10 of Gr 3614 Nuuanu Rd; lot 11 of Gr 3642, Nuuanu Rd; 232-1000 acre land, Fort St; all in Honolulu; \$10. B 264, p 407. Dated Jan 13, 1935.

L. Chong by atty to Hawn Agri Co; CM: cane crops on lands in Hawaii; \$6,000. B 267, p 110. Dated Jan 21, 1935.

Kumeda Cane Co to Hawn Agri Co; CM: cane crops on lands in Hawaii; \$3,000. B 267, p 111. Dated Jan 21, 1935.

Avahi Cane Co to L. Chong; CM: cane, etc, in agrmt; \$180.75. B 267, p 113. Dated June 30, 1934.

Yip Sing Cane Co to L. Chong; CM: cane, etc, in agrmt; \$578.60. B 267, p 114. Dated Jan 21, 1935.

A G M Robertson to Adelino F Franca; D: 344-1000 acre land, cor Fort and School Sts, Honolulu; \$10 B 264, p 410. Dated Jan 14, 1935.

"For Rent" cards on sale at Bulletin.

"Good for Wood"

Lacqueret

It makes old, soiled and marred FURNITURE, WOODWORK and FLOORS

Look Like New

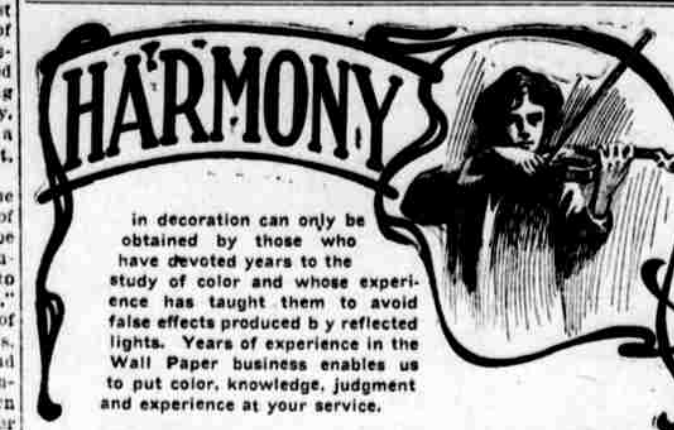
Anybody can apply it. It dries over night and wears wonderfully.

Lacqueret is Translucent, Non Fading, Non-Settling, Brilliant, Hard, Drying, Sanitary and Durable.

In eight colors. Put up in tins, half pint to one gallon. FREE—Illustrated Booklet "The Dainty Decorator."

Little Miss Lacqueret Drawing Book for children.

Pacific Hardware Company, Ltd.,



in decoration can only be obtained by those who have devoted years to the study of color and whose experience has taught them to avoid false effects produced by reflected lights. Years of experience in the Wall Paper business enables us to put color, knowledge, judgment and experience at your service.

STANLEY STEPHENSON, DECORATIVE SHOP, 137 KING ST.

Keynotes of Trade—S. S. Signs.

Correct Time

A watch that won't keep correct time is worse than no watch at all. To the busy man of to-day a reliable timepiece is most essential.

Our watches are perfect timekeepers.

M. R. Counter,
1142 FORT STREET

WHOLESALE FINING

OF NEW YEAR'S

CHINESE GAMBLERS

The Police Station this morning looked like a Chinese prison in Boxer times. Out in the yard the little brown men clustered so thick that one could hardly pass between them. There they jabbered away in noisy monosyllables, comparing grievances. It was the sad aftermath of a "Happy New Year," the dress of a few days of pleasure. Following the samshu diversion of the holiday season, 168 sons of the Celestial Empire were unfortunate enough to get arrested for gambling. All China town, it is said, tapered off the holidays in that wise; but that is another story.

In the Police Court this morning the sight was even wider and broader and greater. It was not a yellow streak, but a yellow mass. Police officers forced an opening through the crowd with the greatest difficulty, to admit attorneys and other people who didn't gamble on Chinese New Year. The accused Chinese were arranged around in a half circle, extending all the way from the left of the judge's desk to the prisoners' docket. Deputy Sheriff Rawlins wanted to form the figure of a dragon out of the long, yellow line, but upon a demurrer of Captain Parker, whose duty it was to "soldier up" the procession, he desisted.

Then the fun began. None of the Chinese had attorneys and apparently none of the attorneys were out looking for Chinese clients just then. The first difficulty was in locating each defendant. Some of them had given fictitious names to the clerk down stairs, and it took a lot of hard work on the part of the court officers to straighten this matter out. Things were made easier, however, when some of them were reminded that if they acted squarely their fines would be probably be less than the bail money—\$10 apiece—they had put up.

In two cases nolle prosequi was entered. Then came 106 honest looking Chinamen who had endeavored to make presents of small sums of money to their fellows over the gaming tables and had been cruelly mulcted for it. Judge Whitney thought the sport worth about \$1 apiece for the 106, together with all court costs. These men were the players. The seven men who ran the game were fined \$5 each with costs. Those present estimated, however, that Judge Whitney's New Year lecture amounted to about \$100 apiece more. The next batch contained fourteen persons who had made a day and a night of it. They were fined \$5 each,

with court costs. Twenty-three more—players and spectators—were assessed \$1 each with costs. In another batch of six nolle prosequi was entered. The gambling cases took up most of the forenoon. It was Chinese gamblers' day in court, and all of the detectives—except Hatter—had front pews and satisfied demeanors.

Dickey Witness

In Jones Case

Very little evidence of interest was taken in the Jones case this morning. Owing to the absence of the attorneys for the defense in the U. S. District Court, the case was taken up late. The first witness was Lyle A. Dickey, who testified how he, as Magistrate of the District Court, has sentenced Jones to a short term of imprisonment for assault and battery on his wife, but had discharged him on a charge of threatening her.

John Makana, a Rapid Transit conductor, testified that Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Parmenter and Jones had all been on his car on the night of the murder, and gave the details of their ride.

Fine Job Printing at The Bulletin.

Hawaii's Greatest Prize Contest

INSTITUTED BY

HAWAII'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

The Evening Bulletin

A very little effort will win a very large prize.

A Pope Tribune Automobile, value \$600.

An Angelus Piano Player, worth \$250.

A fine hammerless L. C. Smith Shotgun.

A beautiful Prema Senior 5 x 7 Camera.

A splendid Cabinet of handy Household Tools.

A barrel of Porto Costa Flour.

All of these magnificent prizes are open to anyone living in the Territory of Hawaii. New subscribers, old subscribers, daily readers and weekly patrons are given every opportunity to win. Come in and let us tell you about it.

Bulletin Publishing Co., Ltd.

Sacrificing Sale

OF

SHOES

EXTRAORDINARY PURCHASE; LESS THAN HALF ORDINARY PRICES.

By special request of people living out of town our SHOE SALE will continue THREE days longer. This is a special purchase which came our way and we mean to sell the entire lot quick and sharp, so as not to interfere with our ordinary trade; with that object we have not considered profit for a single moment. Further comment is unnecessary—the prices speak for themselves:—

SEE DISPLAY IN OUR WINDOWS.

Ladies' Shoes.

Black Kid Button Shoes, sizes 3 to 7, slaughtered at90c
Tan Kid Button Shoes, sizes 3 to 7, slaughtered at95c
Tan Lace Kid Shoes, sizes 3 to 7, slaughtered at75c
Black Kid Button Shoes, sizes 3 to 7, slaughtered at90c
Tan Button Kid Shoes, sizes 3 to 7, slaughtered at90c
Grey Cloth Oxford Shoes, sizes 3 to 7, slaughtered at50c
White Canvas Oxford Shoes, sizes 3 to 7, slaughtered at75c
Black Lace Kid Tip Oxfords, sizes 3 to 7, slaughtered at90c
Black Lace Kid Oxfords, sizes 3 to 7, slaughtered at90c
Tan Lace Oxfords, sizes 3 to 7, slaughtered at65c
Black Lace Kid Oxfords, sizes 3 to 7, slaughtered at90c
Brown Lace Kid Oxfords, sizes 3 to 7, slaughtered at90c
Black Kid Slippers, sizes 3 to 6-1/2, slaughtered at95c
Tan Kid Slippers, sizes 3 to 7, slaughtered at95c
White, Pink and Blue Kid Slippers, sizes 3 to 7, slaughtered at50c

Misses' Shoes

Misses' Tan Lace Shoes, sizes 12 to 2, slaughtered at75c
Misses' Black Kid Patent Tip, sizes 8 to 11-1/2, slaughtered at75c
Misses' Black Kid Button Shoes, sizes 13 to 2, slaughtered at90c

Children's Shoes.

Children's Tan Lace Shoes, sizes 6 to 8, slaughtered at45c
Children's Black Button Shoes, sizes 6 to 8, slaughtered at50c
Children's Black Lace Shoes, sizes 6 to 8, slaughtered at65c
Children's Black Button Shoes, sizes 9 to 12, slaughtered at75c
Children's Tan Button Shoes, sizes 9 to 12, slaughtered at65c

Infants' Shoes

Infants' Red Button Shoes, sizes 2 to 5, slaughtered at35c
Infants' Tan Lace Shoes, sizes 3 to 6, slaughtered at40c
Infants' Black Button Shoes, sizes 3 to 6, slaughtered at40c

EVERY PAIR MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
THESE PRICES FOR SPOT CASH ONLY.

L. B. KERR & CO, LTD.,

ALAKEA STREET.

DON'T

Put All your Eggs in One Basket.

Sugar Stocks

Are All Right—Sometimes.

If you wish to hear of something better Apply

PHOENIX SAVINGS, BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Judd Building, Honolulu.

Guarantee Capital \$ 200,000.00
Paid-in Capital \$1,300,000.00

HENRY E. POCKOCK,
Cashier.